JARRS CORDOS SENSETS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

APPICE B. W. GREWER OF WARRAU AND FULTON STE No. on the Committee of the Committee of

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLOT GARDEN, Broadway-Toung Hangian OF THE

BOWERY THEATRE, Sowery-Presents OF THE MISSES OEO, CHEISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway

RELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway PATRICTS

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, 491 Broadway-Valuable New York, Wednesday, July 30, 1856.

The News

The eteamship Alps, from Havre 15th inst., ar gived at this port, and the city of Baltimore, from Liverpool 16th, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday bringing us full details of European news up to the dates mentioned, and enabling us to lay before our readers the important debate in the British Parlia ment on Italian affairs, the points only of which, received by telegraph from Quebec, have heretofore appeared.

There was but little business transacted in the Senate yesterday. The bill appropriating \$75,000 for testing the practicability and usefulness of Richardson's atmospheric telegraph, was rejected. Several harbor improvement bills were then passed and the Senate adjourned. In the House the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill were taken up. The amendment declaring the laws of Kaneas null and void was rejected-88 to 80. Mr. Sher man's amendment that no part of the military force of the federal government shall be employed in Kan sas in enforcing the existing laws there, and other wise carrying out the doctrines of the free State party with regard to the Territory, was agreed to by a vote of 91 to 86, and the bill was then passed. On motion of Mr. Dunn the bill annulling certain acts of the Kansas Legislature was taken from the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Dunn then offered substitute, embracing various measures for the pacification of the Territory, including the restoration of the Missouri compromise, and the bill finally passed _88 to 74. The evening session was, as usual, devoted to the discussion of political subjects bearing on the Presidential campaign.

The steamer J. H. Larkin was destroyed by fir on Monday morning, when about ninety miles below St. Louis. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

After an exhausting heated term of some tw weeks' duration, throughout yesterday a drizzling unsatisfactory sort of tall of rain, slightly resusc tated the parched earth and thirsty humanity, tor which small favor doubtless every one was duly thankful. But in the course of the evening the flood came down for a brief space in one copious soil-saturating, gutter-cleansing volume, imparting a delicious and grateful coolness to the atmosphere and allowing the sweltered bipeds of this blistere metropolis an opportunity to enjoy a night of calm repose-a blessing second to none of the many con Serred upon sinners by a benificent Providence. It was a rain to be proud of and thankful for, and as the wind while we write comes from the right quarter, we trustingly hope for more of the same

The Commissioners of Health advertise in this morning's HERALD that the city is entirely free of contagious disease, and that the Board will meet every day at the City Hall, to deliberate and takaction for the preservation of the public health At the meeting of the Board yesterday the barks C. Thompson, John Griffin, Robin, Leo, Brunette, J G. Anderson, Lodebar; brigs Orizimbo, Col. Wm-Caggins, and schooner John Castner-vessels at Onarantine-were ordered to discharge their cargoes in lighters, and proceed to the city. A resolution was adopted. directing that the slaughter-house Mr. Jacocks, in Ninth avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, be thoroughly purified, and Croton introduced therein. The house was represented as being in a filthy condition.

The hard and soft shell sections of the democracy meet to-day at Syracuse to bury the hatchet of strife smoke the calumet of peace, nominate Presidential electors and State officers, and create an excitement generally. The telegraphic despatch of our correspondent gives the latest information from the scene of union and harmony.

We have Havana dates to the 25th inst. There

was nothing new in political circles. Sugars had slightly declined.

A very severe thunder storm passed over Boston and its vicinity on Sunday. At Watertown the steeple of the Orthodox church was blown down. Buildings were struck by lightning in West Cam bridge and other places. The engine house of th Worcester Railroad Company was struck by light ning and set on fire. Up to yesterday afternoon thirteen persons had

died from the effects of the boiler explosion on board the steamer Empire State, and five more were no expected to survive their injuries.

A severe storm of thunder and lightning prevent all telegraphic operations south of Philadelphia last

The European news induced yesterday some great er firmness on the part of holders of cotton, but purchasers were disposed to await the receipt of the Arabia's letters before doing much. Hence, the sales were confined to a few hundred bales, which afforded no reliable criterion of the state of the mar ket. Flour opened firm, at about 5c. per barrel ad vance on common grades, with fair sales; but buyers for export were inclined to await the receipt of their letters, and hence the market closed at about the full prices of the previous day. Prime to choice Canadian and Southern new white wheat sold at \$1 85. which was 5c. per bushel sdvance. Lower grades were also firmer. Corn was in good demand, especially fer prime lots. Distilling cargoes ranged fro 56c. a 59c., and sound Western mixed, including car goes for export, sold at 61 c.a.62 c. Mess pork open ed at \$20 274, and closed at \$20 a \$20 124. Lard was firm, with miles of 506 tierces to arrive, at 124c. Se gars were fism, with sales of about 1,100 a \$1,200 hbds., included in which were 300 kbds. Porto Rico The remainder consisted of Cuba muscovado, which sold at full prices. Coffee was in fair demand and quite steady. Sales of 1,000 bags Rie and 500 mats were made at full prices. For particulars o stocks, sales and prices in greater detail, we refer to the circular in another column. Freights to Liver pool were easier. Plour was taken at le. 6d., and grain in bulk and bags at 5 d. 2 6 d. To London floor was engaged at 2s. 9d.

THE TIMES AND THE POST OFFICE.-- It has been noticed of late that the Times has been much exercised about the choice of a site for a Pos Office, and has evinced a very carnest desire not to have it one or two places that have been paggested. It is not generally known that the proprictors of the Times, finding their newspaper an unprofita business, have lately turned their attention to rank estate and the purchase of corner lots on specu lation. One of these, on which the Old Brick Church stands, they want to sell to the government for a Post Office. Talk of bonest newspapers!

The San Francisco Vigilance Committee and its Revolutionary Tendencies.

The last accounts from California show the San Francisco Vigilance Committee to be as vigilant, as numerous and powerful as ever-extending the sphere of its operations to the seizure of the State arsenals in the city, and the arms in transitu from General Wool, of the United States Army, to the State authorities. These proceedings place the Committee in the position of an insurrection ary force against both the State and federal governments, and hence it is that the question where s all this to end? becomes a matter for the gravest consideration.

There are two local governments existing in California—the one the regularly constituted government, which is utterly powerless for the time being, and the other the revolutionary government of this Vigilance Committee, which within its circle of operations, is a perfect despotism. Admitting that the causes resulting in this spontaneous revolutionary organization had expanded into mischiefs, atrocities, crimes and dangers beyond longer forbearance, the difficulty still recurs as to the point of safety for the dissolution of this Committee. It appears to us that the objects of their organization into a Suprem Provisional Directory have been accomplishedthat justice against a horde of impudent criminals and scape-gallows of all sorts, has been satisfied; and that the time has come when the Committee should dissolve, adjourn, and return to their allegiance to the legitimate State and federal authorities. They may readily command, as condition of their dissolution, an absolute amnesty for all that has occurred, including all concerned in the transactions of the Committee; but we have reason to suspect that there are restless and ambitious spirits among them whose original object—the punishment and expulsion of murderers, ballot box stuffers and gamblers-has been enlarged into a great political revolutionary enterprise.

Some six or eight months ago we published letter from San Francisco exposing the pro gramme of a new party there upon the revolution ary platform of the separation of California from the Union, and the establishment of an indepen dent republic on the Pacific coast, to be formed of the State of California and Oregon and Washington Territories and such anneyations unor the Ostend doctrine of self-preservation-as it might be deemed expedient to make from the helpless republic of Mexico. There are symptoms that this scheme is not a stranger to some of the aspiring politicians who are mixed up with the management of this Vigilance Committee. It is not only a fascinating scheme to reckless adventurers, but to calculating political managers, from its appearances of practicability. Should the Central Committee of San Francisco resolve upon this plan, and proclaim it, while yet the prevailing confusion of ideas and feelings of uncertainty exist all over California, it is probable that the movement for secession and a separate republic could only be arrested by those strong arms of the federal government, the army and navy. If the project of secession and an independent Pacific confederacy were adopted and car ried out in California, we all know from what was attempted by Count Boulbon, and from what was accomplished by General Walker is Lower California and Sonora, that California could instantly raise a body of volunteers which, in less than three months, could overrun and con quer the whole of Mexico, and that in three months more they could carry their line of aunexation to a junction with General Walker in Nicaragua.

Some such magnificent ideas as these, we sus pect, are seriously entertained by the more ambitious and reckless leaders of this San Francisco Vigilance Committee: and the further maintenance of the Committee as the supreme directory of the city and the State, is, therefore, fraught with dangers of the grandest dimensions. At this crisis, the destiny of California rests entirely upon the conservative character of the masses of her people, and upon their "sober second thought." The Vigilance Committee was, we will admit, the resort of necessity; but the imme diate objects of this last resort having been ac complished, the Committee should resign its revo lutionary assumptions of power back into the hands of the regular authorities, and trust to a decent administration of the laws, in sharper attention hereafter to the State and city elections, and the ballot boxes. We fear that to whatever extremities of revolution the Committee may go, there i no hope of any saving intervention from this Pierce administration; for Mr. Pierce is in the hands of those Southern democratic ultras who believe that the right of secession is a State right, and that the intervention of the general government to arrest the movement would be a flagrant invasion of State sovereignty.

This view of the matter in no small degre enhances the importance of the crisis in Califor nia, and of the Presidential election; for the sacrifice of California, Oregon and Washingtonfree State and free Territories if such sacrifica should become a question to Mr. Buchanan, as the successor of Mr. Pierce-is a secession which would, probably, be encouraged rather than ar rested. The loss of the whole Pacific coast would be a political gain to the South in the United States Senate: and the same influences which have driven Mr. Pierce into the service of the Kansas border ruffians, would undoubtedly con trol. be policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration Such are some of the reflections arising from

the present anomalous condition of things in California: and the further continuance in power of that Vigilance Committee will be very apt to result in some such developements. Kansas California, the Ostend manifesto-such are the fruits of modern democracy. A revolution at Washington is the thing we want. Meantime, we shall await with lively interest the next intelligence from California.

CHEVALIER WERR AND THE DUELLING CODE. Everybody was wondering why the redoubtable Chevalier of Wall street was so silent in regard to the Brooks and Burlingame affair. Whenever fighting or blood is the order of the day, he is always true to his instincts, and takes part either in stirring up difficulties, getting other people into scrapes, or getting out of them himself. Wonderful in his sensitiveness and authoritative in law and gospel. But the Chevalier canno stand the smell of blood very long, unless, perhaps, such as flowed from Somner's face and head; and so he has delivered his views with the gravity and self-complacency of a Thurlow or a Manfield. The Chevalier says truly, perhaps, that no one has studied the code of honor more attentive ly than he; he has even had a little eccentric practice, particularly on that memorable occasion when, with a bludgeon, a la Brooks, he attempted an onslaught on Duff Green, some years ago, at the entrance to the capitol. Instead of frightening that personage he was only frightened himself, and made off in double quick time when Duff levelled at his ambrosial locks a pistol harmless in lead or powder. The Chevalier thinks that Brooks, in this affair with Burlingame, has shown the white feather, but he has not the courage to say so openly. One of the most curious opinion of this mighty man of duels and duelling laws in the recorded belief and positive conviction of his own mind that the affair of Sumner, and all other similar affairs in which order and decency are violated in Washington, are attributable solely to the existence of the institution of slavery at the South. Pray, was it slavery at the South which was the cause of a like barbarity and violence exhibited in Wall street fifteen or twenty years ago, by the Chevalier, in his attempt to put down the independent press? Was it slavery at the South which loaded his bludgeon or sharpened hi bowie knife? He did not quite succeed at that time however, either in his attempt at violence or inti midation, nor in frightening those who value the freedom of the press or their own rights, and who still maintain them with unfaltering fearlessnes and unrepressed vigor. Any Chevalier who at ributes solely to slavery in the South the scene occurring at Washington deserves only to be known bereafter as the Chevalier Jackass. The dis graceful scenes at the Capitol with bludgeons, pistols and bowie knives, brandished all the way from the chambers of Congress to the hotels, and from the hotels to the gambling houses, are occa sioned by and originate with the corrupt scoun drels who seek to govern public opinion, and style themselves the democratic party.

The Insurrection in Spain.

It appears that a new rebellion broke out in Madrid, and some of the provinces of Spain, on the 15th instant. Our accounts are as yet very meagre: we only know that on the resignation of the Espartero cabinet, a new ministry was formed with O'Donnell at its head: that the people apparently dissatisfied with this new government instead of recognizing it, took up arms, the Na tional Guard being the first to raise barricades and that thirty hours fighting had taken place in the capital, besides some collisions at Saragossa when the mail left. We are further informed that the rebellion was entirely crushed, and the O'Donnell ministry firmly settled. This portion of the news must be received with caution. I may be true; but governments are so prone to believe that insurrections are suppressed long be fore the belief is justified by the facts, and are moreover, so notoriously in the habit of controlling the telegraph, so as to prevent the dissemination of news unfavorable to themselves, that it will be well to wait another mail or two before we arrive at any settled conviction on this We are left in the dark as to the cause of the

outbreak. But whatever its immediate occasion was, it requires no divination to discover that it flowed naturally from the attempt that is being made in Spain-as in Prussia and other European countries-to reconcile a democratic and repub lican people to a form of government whose demo cratic element is overslaughed by aristocracy, monarchy and tradition. For forty years the people of Spain have been on the eve of revolution. More than once actual outbreaks have taken place. From the fall of Napoleon to the year 1820, Ferdinand was retained upon his throne solely by the menaces of intervention from the Northern Powers. In 1823, nothing but actual intervention from France, and the military occupation of a part of Spain by a French army, saved him. At his death, the civil war between the Carlists and Christinos alone averted a democratic upheaval. No sooner was the Carlist war over than revolutionary juntas began to be formed and attempts at insurrection made. We do not think we exaggerate if we say that the people of Madrid have risen half a dozen times in arms during the last twelve or fourteen years. Besides the stimuluto disaffection which they derived from the inconsistency between the system of government and popular opinion, they have been spurred on by loathing for the person of the Queen. It is, we believe, generally known even here that the female who occupies the throne of Spain is remarkable for her dissoluteness, and that she has on many occasions, outrageously shocked the feelings of her people and scandalized the

civilized world. So long as these causes operate, it matters no what outbreaks are suppressed, the revolutionary spirit is sure to make headway. It will be found truly hydra-headed; each revolt that is crushed will facilitate succeeding ones We regard it, therefore, as a matter of very little ultimate consequence whether the affair of 15th July was a failure or not. If it failed, we are so much nearer the revolution that is to succeed.

We were, we confess, better prepared to expec a revolution in Italy than in Spain. But the an ticipation was founded rather on the peculiar attention that happens to have been lately directed to the Italian peninsula than to any radical difference in the condition or political prospects of the two countries. Both ruled by surviving and decrepid branches of the Bourbon family, both sunk in ignorance and brutalised by tyranny political as well as religious, both lately throws off their level by a violent French domination the Two Sicities and Spain occupy, in fact, sub stantially the same ground. Stable government a lengthened enjoyment of tranquility or peace able progress, is impossible in either. In both chronic revolution is a paramount necessity, and its advent is a mere question of time.

As might be expected, the first news of the out break has pointed attention to France. A correspondent of a London paper is already assured that Napoleon has directed the formation of army of observation on the Spanish frontier. To all who have studied the man and the times it will appear very unlikely that the French Emperor contemplates repeating the blunder made by Louis XVIII. Whether he designs to repeat his uncle's experiment is not so clear. It has been noticed more than once that Queen Christina who occupies a country house in the neighborhood of Paris, has received much attention of late from members of the Bonaparte family, and has seemed to be very intimate with the Murat and the members of the Jerone branch. Hence a belief in the salons of Paris, many months since, that Napoleon contemplated treading in the steps of his uncle with regard to Spain. It is perhaps, more likely that he will leave events to bring forth their natural fruit-let the rotten Bourbon governments break down of their own weight, and only advance his own interests when it can be made to appear that he is merely yielding to the popular will and the sentiment of Europe. This appears to be the course he is following with regard to Italy. If it be adhered to, fresh revolutions and a fresh 1848 may be quite confidently expected at no distant

geried.

REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE.-At various intervals during the last few years attempts have been made to remove the Quarantine station from Staten Island to some place near Sandy Hook. These have generally been defeated by the political influence of those persons who make their living out of the station, either as boarding house or tavern keepers, small stores venders boatmen, State efficeholders, whose convenience i best suited by being near the city, and the subordinate employes of the Custom House. Property holders in immediate contact with the Quarantine grounds have also had the idea that a removal of the station would be injurious to their interests, and so, though the Legislature has been frequently occupied with the question nothing has been done. The intense heat of the weather, however, for the last two weeks, the arrival of large numbers of vessels from infected ports, the deaths among those on the island who have been in contact with the clothes of the sick. and the condition of the city itself-unprece dentedly filthy-have naturally led, not only to the idea of precaution, but that of entire prevention.

It is difficult to speak of the yellow fever with out setting the contagionists and non-contagionists by the ears. The controversy between then has not yet been settled; but we always think or the saying of the learned Dr. Parr, which was that those who have suggested and disseminated doubts as to contagion are not only answerable for the lives of thousands, but in many instance have paid the penalty of their own. At all events, we see that without contact, either through an impure atmosphere or by the touch yellow fever is not communicated. The mer passing for a few moments into a part of the city fenced in, during its ravages, has caused many deaths both in Baltimore, Philadelpkia and this city.

But whether the yellow fever is contagious communicable by contact (substantial contact) or by infection, which is the communication of disease through the air, precautions have been taken in all commercial countries exposed to pestilential visitations against their fatal consequence and Quarantine stations and laws have existed for four hundred and fifty years. Among other things, the time of detention was graduated ac cording to the character of the disease suspected as it was found that the latent poison of the plague was sometimes not developed after contac until the fourteenth day, though more frequently on the third or fourth day. The usual precautions consist in furnigating, ventilating, cleansing bathing and washing, but strange to say, we have hitherto in this country paid no attention what ever to the well known distinction made in Europe, particularly in France and Italy, between susceptible and non-susceptible goods, or thos which transmit diseases and those which do not Thus, in the former case, they are usually un laden at the lazarettos, exposed to the air, and undergo depuration or cleansing. All ani mal substances, wools, silks, leathers, cotton linen and paper are susceptible; but vegetable substances, as well as metallic, are not so. We however, noticed yesterday, that the Health Officer has given warning in relation to some halo of rags which were lying unattended to at the wharf.

New York has, in former years, suffered greatly by the introduction of the yellow fever, but the losses sustained by those visitations, would bear no comparison with what it might suffer now. A it increases in population and commerce, so much the more will it suffer if attacked by epidemics Contact is more unavoidable, and the air become more miasmatic.

Under this state of things and these reasonable probabilities, it would seem indispensable to our complete protection that the Quarantine should be removed to some suitable place in the lower bay, and that it should be arranged on grand scale, commensurate with the trade of the port and the wealth of the Empire State. The farther from the city the better, if not too far. From the lower bay, telegraphic communication can be had with the city at any hour of the day or night; and, indeed, most transactions in relation to detained cargoes could be carried on by its means, just as they are now in our in land traffic. When the first line of French steam ers began, in 1834, to ply between Marseilles and the Levant, Quarantine was at first performed by the return steamers at the former port; but this not preventing the plague from entering the city, the French government decided that Quarantine should be performed at Malta, more than five hundred miles distant.

A Quarantine station at Sandy Hook, o elsewhere in the lower bay, would undoubtedly furnish the city all the security within the power of man to devise. It would give a new impulse to the improvement of States Island, certainly the most magnificent along the whole American coast, not surpassed, indeed, in many respects, by any in the world. At presen its inhabitants feel they are all the time in danger, and if yellow fever should become an annual visitant the island would be depopulated. We therefore recommend most strongly that ou lazaretto be removed as soon as possible from its present situation, on their account as well as our own. If the yellow fever should get a foothold in the city at the present time, a hundred millions of dollars would not make good the injury. This is the calculation of some of our leading merchants. It is the part of wisdom, if we shall happily escape the scourge this season, to take im mediate steps to remove the Quarantine station to the lower bay. With our admirable Croton, our extensive sewerage, and good men in office, we should escape the only drawback which can ever stay the progress of this great and splendid city. The only good and solid objection to the proposed change is, that the same clique of speculators who are making fortunes out of their political influence at Albany would rush in to secure fortunes out of the job; but they would be most signally defeated by the election of any such candidate as Fernando Wood.

HEALTH OF THE CITY .- We gratefully record the copious showers which have fallen during the last twenty-four hours in various parts of the country to the north and west of this city. Yesterday the heat was essentially mitigated. even by the slight pouring forth from the clouds which rested over this island; but, unfortunately, it was not in sufficient quantity to do us much good. It has laid the dust, but it has only turned it into mud. It has not washed the gutters, or created current enough to flow freely through the streets into the sewers. Evaporating nearly as fast as it came down, it has only added to the mass of vapor which overhangs us, and brings into closer contact the various exhalations and smells of which there has been so general a complaint. In fact, it is doubtful whether it has no been prejudicial to health up to this moment The authorities need not flatter themselves that

they are relieved of their responsibilities by these partial showers. Far from it. In fact, they should be more active than ever, for the streets are now in a good state to be thoroughly swept and cleansed, and the operation will not fill the air with dust and particles injurious to the lungs. We say, then, turn out your armies of sweepers, employ the able-bodied laborers, who are now supported by the munificence of the city, let a small portion of our millions of revenue be employed to secure the health and safety of the taxpayers. If this is perversely refused, then we must take care of ourselves, and organize without delay those Committees of Vigilance which the crisis and the danger demand. No half way measures, no long apologies. no wordy excuses will answer. Let us have more action and fewer words.

MONEY FOR THE ELECTION.-Mr. Forney's paper, the Pennsylvanian, has exclusive information that the British government has sent \$100,000 to this country to aid in Mr. Fremont's election. We are very glad to hear it, and we hope that the money will be handed over to the needy politicians of the republican school. The Pennsylvanian does not say how the money came; whether Mr. Dallas sent his check for the amount, or Lord Palmerston sent his man Friday with the sovereigns in a bag to the office of the Fremont Committee. Nor does it explain how it is to be distributed, or on what conditions; but, we hope Mr. Forney will get his share, for he, more than any other man in this country, is helping John C. Fremont this day.

To be serious, every one but the veriest asses knows that the British government would not give sixpence to aid any of the candidates for the Presidency. We might just as well be expected to vote money to help this or that candidate for an electoral district in England. That money may come from Europe to be used in our election. we think highly probable; but it will come from the Rothschilds, not the British government, and it will be used for Buchanan, not Fremont. Four years ago, when Mr. Buchanan was a candidate for the nomination, Mr. Belmont, the Rothschilds' agent, offered to contribute quite a large sum to the expenses of the election if Buchanan was nominated. Failing in this, Mr. Belmont did advance a large sum in aid of Pierce, though a less sum than he had spoken of before; and in return therefor he obtained the mission to the Hague, which has enabled him and his principals to realize a bandsome fortune. It is understood that in the event of Buchapan's success Belmont goes to Paris: this is a prize worth paying for, and we think it likely that the Roth childs will bleed freely to effect it.

For the rest, so far as money is concerned. Fre mont seems the worst off of all the candidates. Buchanan has the Rothschilds to back him, Fillmore has Corcoran of Washington, through whose aid, by the way, he obtained the nomination at Philadelphia; but whom has Fremont! No one, seemingly. He is poor-without money to buy his election. The supporters of Mr. Bu chanan charge this upon him as a crime, and sneer at him for his poverty. They are responsible for the good taste and the delicacy of these allusions; but it would have been more seemly, one would think, for the democrats to have held their peace on this subject, at all events until Mr. Pierce had paid back the \$17,000 he borrowed before election, and the \$10,000 he has had since from George Law.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Hard and Soft Shell State Convention SYRACUHE, July 29, 1856. The democracy has assembled in full force and ready for the fight to-morrow. The hard and soft delegates in clude all the distinguished men in the State of both sec York city. We have the Corporation Counsel, Shepard the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, Selah; the Surveyor, John Cochrane; the Mayor's clerk, Alexander Ming; the resident physician at Blackwell's Island, Dr. Sawyer, besides a host of small fry postmasters, col

lectors and so forth, from different parts of the State. The hotels are crowded, and the town is presumed to be in a state of excitement. Somewhere about twenty men are named for Governor. Fernando Wood is steadily opposed by the railway interest, which is not confined to either section. The story to-night is, that Wood is "play ed out," and John Vanderbilt is the man. John Cochrane and his set are working like beavers to beat Wood. His brother Ben is here as a delegate from Queens county. A strong effort is being made to unite both delegation from New York city on Wood. Horatio Seymour is here He don't want to run for Governor, but only desires to harmonize the party.

A heavy and refreshing rain has cooled off the poli-

The programme for to-morrow is for each setion to meet in convention separately and choose a tem porary chairman apiece and then rush into each other's arms, like Pamon and Pythias on the scaffold.

The Cochrane party think of putting Addison Gardner nd Vanderbill on the same ticket. Others insist upon Horatlo Seymour, who will take the homination if it is forced upon him.

A Buchanan meeting is now in session at Market Hall. Among the speakers are Judge Tremain and Horatic TEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The hards, to the number of thirty or forty, are caucu sing in their old quarters at the Globe. Beardsley and others have made speeches, but no bu

siness has been done. Most of the delegates have gone to the African Opera. The railway candidates are said to ELEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M. The hard caucus has just adjourned, to meet in con-

ention at Corinthian Hall, to morrow at noon. The speakers generally were in favor of an unconditional union with the softs. Judge Beardsley, however, was in favor of making demands upon the softs, insisting upon the Governor and the organization. The Judge is a hard old Roman, but he did not seem to have any one with him. The union of the sections seems to be a fact al ready accomplished. The Empire State Explosion.

Boston, July 29, 1858. The explosion on the Empire State has resulted, so far, n the death of thirteen persons. Those who died yes erday are:—Joseph Doseman, New York; Jos. Richards Bangor, Me.; Benry Ketchum, master of the boiler works, Fall River; Timothy Mahony, deck hand; John Salters, deck hand. The eight survivors of the accider are faithfully attended to, and, it is hoped, will recover FALL RIVER, July 20, 1866.

The inquest was adjourned this evening until 8 o'clos n the morning. It will not be finished to morrow. More of the injured have died to day. There are thirteen deaths in all, and five more, it is supposed, will die. The names of the dead are:-

J. C. Beach, Henry Ketchum, Joseph Porman, Joseph Beed, Charles Kline, Joseph Richards, Timothy Mahony,

The injured are receiving all possible attention at the hands of physicians and surses. The excitement in the town continues unabated.

Destruction by Fire of the Steamer J. H Larkin.

St. Louis, July 20, 1856. The steamer J. H. Larkin was destroyed by fire abo pinety miles below here yesterday morning. The box and cargo are a total loss. The boat was valued at \$100,000, and is insured in the St. Louis offices \$60 000. Value of the cargo unknown.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1856.

TRE ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH. The Senate refused, by a vote of 14 against 23, to order the engrossment of the bill appropriating \$75,000 to test the practicability and usefulness of Richardson's at-

mospheric telegrach. HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. The internal improvement bills on the calendar were then considered. That for the construction of a new harbor at New Buffalo, Michigan, was rejected; and those for the construction of a new harbor at the mot the file clinton river, for completing the harbor of St. Josepha, and for completing the piers of the harbor of Mouroe, Michigan, were, after debate, passed.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives. Washington, July 29, 1856.

THE ARMY APPRORIATION BILL. The House proceeded to act on the various ameniments. eported from the Committee of the Whole to the Army Appropriation bill.

Barbour's amendment to the clause appropriating \$3,276,000 for the pay of the army, by adding a disapproval of the code of the alleged laws of Kansas in the manner in which they are enforced, expressly declaring until they shall be confirmed by Congress no part of the iederal military forces shall be employed for their enforcement, &c., and the amendment to this amendment. declaring the laws of Kansas null and void, were read and rejected by yeas 88, nays 89.

The House concurred in Mr. Sherman's amendment. offered yesterday, by yeas 91, nays 86, as follows:-

offered yesterday, by yeas 91, mays 86, as follows:

YEAN.—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Hermett, of
N.Y., Eenson, Billinghurst, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brunton, Buffinton, Camphell of Penn, Chaffee, Clawway, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Day, Oban,
Drik, Bodd, Dunn, Durice, Edie, Emrie, Flagier, Galloway,
Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Ball of Mass., Hardan,
Harrison, Holloway, Horion of N.Y., Horton of Ohio, Houston, Kelsey, Kim, K. Kapp, Knowlion, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter,
Maiteson, McCarty, Milier of N.Y., Moore, Morgan, Morrid,
Mott, Nichols, Norion, Oliver of N.Y., Parker, Petton, Perry,
Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Sabin, Sage, Sapp,
Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stramshan, Tappan,
Thurston, Tood, Traton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waidron, Washburn of Me, Washburne of III, Washburne of
Wis, Watson, Weich, Wood, Woodruft, Woodworth,
NAYs.—Messrs, Alken, Barkadale, Pell, Bowie, Branch,
Broom, Burnett, Campbell of Ky., Campbell of Ohio, Carilie,
Caruthers, Caskie, Cobb of Ga, Cobb of Ah, Cox Caige,
Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Md., Denver, Dowdell,
Edmundson, English, Busts, Faulkner, Foster, Fuller of Pa.,
Fuller of Me, Goode, Greenwood, Harris of Md., Harris of
Jal., Harris of III., Haven, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett,
Jones of Tenn., Kennatt, Kidwell, Knight, Lake, Lindley,
Lumpkin, Marshail of Ky., Marshail of III., Maxwell, Miller
of Ind., Millson Packer, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Purvyear,
Quiman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Rulin, Savage, Saward, Shotter, Smith of Jenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala,
Sreed, Stevens, Steward, Swope, Taylor, Trippe Tyson, Underwood, Vait, Vaulk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Whitney,
Willans, Swinslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn, Zollicoffer.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, by 93 against

Befere the vote was announced, Mr. Camping, (nigger worshipper) of Ohio, said—Having been assured by Mr. Washburn, of Maine, that the Senate would amend the bill by taking out the obnoxious feature, he would bill by taking out the obnoxious feature, he would record his name in the affirmative. He should feel-constrained to separate from those with whom he usually acted in the vote on the amendments of Mr. Barbour and Mr. Sherman, with reference to Kansas, as they were introduced in violation of the rules and urage of the House. It was the duty of the Committee on the Judiciary or Territories at an early period of the session to have introduced a measure proposing a proper remedy for the difficulties in Kansas. Now, seventeen thousand men were employed is defence of the Passificast, meeting danger in every form, yet, gouldeners proposed substantially to withhold supplies from the army, because in 1844 a legislative raisake wat made. Why was not such a proviso as that on which the House was now about to vote attached to the Deficiency oill, which contained an appropriation for the supplies of members? Why had this matter been postponed till the end of the sers on? He wisted it distinctly understood he would go as far as those that would go fartnest for fair and legitimate legislation relative to Kansas, but he would not consent to the accomplishment of the object in the infirset manner proposed.

Mr. Generace explained why he did not move a similar restriction in the Deficiency bill, saying it would not have been germane to attach it to a measure providing for the pay of the members of Congress; but the House was now providing for the support of the army which the President was using to overthrow the constitution. The amendment which Mr. Campbell complained of was to preserve the constitution and the rights of the people against executive usurpation. Would his colleague and the President to overthrow the liberties of his country? A Voice—A good hit.

Mr. Campella replied that Mr. Giddings knew well that record his name in the affirmative. He should fee?

the President to overthrow the liberties of his country?

A Voice—A cod hit.

Mr. CANDERL replied that Mr. Giddings knew well that appropriations for the army were in the Deficiency bill.

He (Campbell.) understood that some similar provisions were to be attached to other appropriation bills, the effect of which would be to defeat them. He was unwilling to take the responsibility of withholding supplies from the various branches of the public service, until the House shall have done its duty in sending to the Senate ome bill by which all the troubles in Kansas may be settled. He would favor it upon its own merits. If the Senate, in defiance of the public will, should refuse acquiescence, then he would favor withholding appropriations as a last resort.

Mr. Davieso objected.

Mr. Giddins.—I wish to know whether the gentleman from Louisiana (Bardson), has taket the gendlanship funy colleague.

from Louisiana (Bariason,) has a colleague no man has finy colleague.

Mr. Campett—I can inform my colleague no man has the guardianchip of me.

Mr. Giunyos—I want my colleague to understand that he proposed to yield the floor like a gentleman, but the gentleman from Louisiana (Davidson) undertook to control my colleague.

trel my colleague.

Mr Cammunt expressed his belief that the laws of Kansas were founded a fraud, and said it the Commutee on the Judiciary bring in a bill to repeal them he would vote for it, and for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and for organizing snew and restoring the Missouri commonise. But because a political party had some a gread wrong, and the Executive exercises his functions corruptly, in a spirit of usurpation, he should not embarrams general appropriation bills.

wrong, and the Executive exercises his functions corruptly, in a spirit of usurpation, he should not embarrain general appropriation bills.

[In consequence of the wires being interrupted by the storm and lightning, we are unable to get the conclusion of our report.—Ref.]

Life Westeren said his faith was in a committee of conferences rather than in the Senate.

The bill then passed, by a vote of 55 against 80.

The radiplexinous of NANSAS.

On metion of Mr. DUNN, (nugger worshipper) of Ind., the House reconsidered the vote by which was reterred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union the bill to amend certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, and secure to the clitzens of that Territory their rights and privileges.

Mr. DUNN submitted a substitute, re-organizing Hausas, and providing the usual Territorial machinery. Provision is made for freedom of speech and the press. Test oaths, of whatever kind, are prohabited, and crud or unsual punishments are not to be allowed. All criminal presecutions now pending in any of the courts of Fansas imputing to any person the crime of speech or; and all criminal prosecutions for alleged violation or disregard whatever of what are usually known as the laws of the Legislature of Kansas shall forthwith be dismissed, and every person thus restrained of his liberty released. The bill also restores the Missour restriction, provides for the encouragement elsettement and of education, and repeals all parts of the Kansas Nebrancka and other acts in conflict with this bill. Mr. SNEED, (K. N.) of Tenn., moved that the bis be laid on the table.

Motion leet, by 77 against 92.

on the table.

Motion lost, by 77 against 92.

Mr. Dunn's substitute was then agree thus amended passed, by a vote of 88

thus amended passed, by a vote of 88 against 74, as 1 lows:—
Yeas.—Messra Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bens Bishop, Biles, Bradehaw, Brenton, Bufington, Campbel Penosylvenia, Campbell of Ohio, Chaifee, Clawson, Colf Comins, Covode, Cumback, Damrell, Dean, Dick, Do Dunn, Durfee, Edle, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Giddin Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massachusett, Hrrian, Hrson, Haven, Holloway, Horton of New York, Horton Ohio, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Kinpp, Kright, Knowli Kinck, Kunkel, Natteson, McCarty, Miller, Moore, Morgill, Nichols, Norion, Oliver, Parker, Felton, Perry, Ji, Pringle, Purviance, Richhe, Sabin, Sage, Sa Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranshan, Tyan, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeuma, Worlden, Waddron, Washburne of Illinois, Washburt, Jr., Watson, Welch, Wells, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, NAYS.—Messra, Aiken, Barksdale, Bell, Bowie, Bran Broom, Hurnett, Campbell of Ky, Caride, Caruherts, Okic, Cobb of Ga, Cobb of Ala, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Coll Davidson, Bavis, Denver, Deweld, Edunchson, Smill Paulkner, Foster, Goode, Greenwood, Harris of MA, Hao of Ala, Harris of Ill, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Fenn, Jeo of Pa, Kennett, Kjdwell, Lake, Leiler, Lompokin, Marshot, Marshill of Ill, Maxwell, Miller of Ia, Millson, Pack Peck, Phelps, Pawell, Puryear, Quitnan, Reade, Ready, Caud, Rivers, Ruffin, Savage, Shorier, Smith of Fenn, Smith Va., Sneed, Stephens, Slewart, Swope, Taylor, Tuppe, Und Wood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Winstew, Wrigh Misa, Weght of Fenn, Joilleoffer.

Washington, July 29, 1856. The young man, Jarboe, tried to-day in the Crimin ourt for the murder of Nalley, by shooting bim for it eduction of his sister, has been acquitted. The jui were on y out about fifteen minutes, and on the announce ment of the verdict the crowd expressed their ley by e essive applause, and eagerly pressed forward to co gratulate the avenger of his sister's wrongs. The re as produced general rejeicing.

Democratic Meeting at West Chester. P. WEST CHESTER, PA., July 29, 1856. A large and enthusiastic democratic meeting was h in this place to day. Elequent speeches were made Judge Bell, Dr. Worthington, R. E. Managhan and other

Large Fire in Boston-Several Lives Lost.

Bosron, July 29, 1856

A destructive fire occurred in North street this after noon, destroying Jefferson block and several tenen in the rear, and at the corner of North and Cark stre also, a stable owned by John Seaver. Jefferson bi was occupied as a grocery and clothing store, and The buildings destroyed were mostly occupied by Ich families and as sailer boarding houses. By falling wal Charles A. Warren, a fireman, was killed, and the others badly interest. The others badly injured. The bodies of a many